## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Interesting from Washington-

THE ADMINISTRATION CANDIDATE FOR SPRAKER SENATOR GWIN AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—GEORGIA POLITICS—"PROVISO" WILMOT TURNED

It is stated here that Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, is, sub your, the administration candidate for Speaker, and cer-tainly his recent speeches have that complexion. He is expected here daily, and will probably be called upon for a definite statement of his position. He is sertainly unex-

Senator Gwin complains that you have done him great ir justice in associating his name with Messrs. Walker, Chatfield, &c., engaged in the New York Pacific Railroad scheme Mr. Walker's plan was preposed in the Senate last session by Mr. Brooks, of Mississippi, and upon that occasion Mr. Gwin took decided ground against it, as visionary and impracticable.

especially the national resolutions endorsing Dickinson. Some of Cobb's friends complain of treachery on the part of the administration, though I think the charge is

Dickinson and the national democracy of New York copied with great commendation from a Pennsylvania paper, was from the pen of David Wilmot, the originator of the Wilmot Proviso agitation.

ASMODEUS.

THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL-THE

COLLINS STEAMSHIPS, ETC.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23-8 P. M. The report of the Postmaster General will, it is understood, be highly valuable for the importance and acsursey of the statistics it will present. It will be shown that the present cheap rates of inland postage have not yet proved sufficient for the liquidation of the expense attendant on the service. The Department labors under great embarrassment from the ex-ortionate demands of the railroad companies, and as the Postmaster General has no remedy in his hands, it will be for Congress to determine how the evil shall be met for the future.

Congress voted last session about seven hundred tho ollars as an equivalent for the free matter sent in the mails. There is reason, however, to believe that this will not cover half of the actual expenses which the department is put to in carrying franked letters and docu-

ings of the Collins steamers will scarcely be of much Service to that company, in inducing Congress not to put an end to the contract, as provided for in the act of 1852. One great cause of expense to the department is found

in the immense amount of newspaper, and other printed matter, sent in the California mails. The department pays twenty-two cents per pound for carrying the mail across the 1sth mus of Panama alone The postage on this printed matter for the whole distance from New York to San Francisco, is ten cents per pound.

Altogether, whilst it is highly probable Judge Campbell will not recommend any curtailment of the present ceean mail service, he will yet present for the considera tion of the country an array of facts and figures which will probably explain satisfactorily, to the meanest com-prehension, the cause of the great wealth of the mail

RE-OPENING OF WILLARD'S HOTEL-ELEGANT EN-TERTAINMENT, ETC.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23-9 P. M.

Willard's hotel was reopened this evening by an elegant dinner, at which all the distinguished persons in the city were present. Mr. Everett made a most elegant and touching speech in returning thanks for the Mesers. Willard, in which he alluded to the meeting in year gone by under that very roof, upon the same evening, of Chief Justice Marshall, Story, Cathoun, Clay, Webster, Washington Irving, &c., &c. Father Ritchie also spoke Willard's has been elegantly remodelled, and the dis tinguished persons present this evening preve that i will continue as heretofore to occupy a prominent position in the good opinion of the public.

Z.

VAGARIES OF THE "UNION"-THE SMITHSONIAN IN STITUTION. ETC. FROM THE NEW SPAPER AGENT.

The Union of this morning has an article headed "The Compaign of 1856," in which it declares it has long been satisfied that the originators and promoters of the fatal dissensions in New York had formed the deliberate dearpose of elevating upon its ruin their favorite aspirant for the succession; and that it can conceive no proposition more hostile to the administration than that of now opening the canvass for the succession.

the Smithsonian Institution is now actively progressing. The original plan having been changed by the Regents, and its place is being supplied by fireproof materials. The first story is to be fitted up for the library and museum of natural history, and the second story as a lec-

museum of natural history, and the second story as a lecture room, capable of accommodating two thousand persons. These arrangements, it is thought, will be completed within six months at the farthest, when the western wing of the building, at present occupied by the library, will be converted into a gallery of art.

The services of the following gantlemen have been engaged for the coming series of lectures.—

Benjamin Hallowell, of Alexandria, Va., who will deliver a course of lectures on Astronomy. Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, of the University of Virginia, a course of twelve or more lectures on Chemistry. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who will repat his course on Peetry.

Professor Charles W. Hackley, who will give a history of learned institutions throughout the world. Several other distirguished gentlemen have also been invited to decture before the institution.

We understand the lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, are also to be delivered in the lecture room of the Emithes nian building, and that that association have selected the following lecturers, most of whom have signified their acceptance:—Rav. 6.

W. Heakck, of New York; Rov. Allen St. els. of New York; Prof. J. D. B. De Bow, of Londislana; Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania; C. C. Adams, Dh., of New York; W. Gilaore Simms, of South Carolina. It is proposed to have three lectures a week at the Institute, Mr. Hallowell commenceing on Monday evening Des. 5.

The President has appointed Robert Greenhow, agent in California, to ascertian and settle private land claims, and Louis Blanding, law agent before the Beard of Land Commissioners.

The President has reversed the sentence of the court

Commissioners.

The President has reversed the sentence of the court marial on Governor's Island, cashioring Brevet Captain H. B. Field, and ordering him to be discharged from ar-All the public offices in Washington will be closed to-morrow on account of Thanksgiving.

Non-Arrival of the California Steamers a New Orleans.

New Orleans, Nov. 23-P. M.

The steamships United States and Pampero are ful due at this port, with a fortnight's later from California but as yet we have no intelligence of them.

PHILADELPHIA, Nev. 23, 1853.

The United States steamer Fulton sailed this afternoon for Norfolk.

The Managers of the House of Refuge have awarded a premium of \$100 to E. C. Hale, of Wordester, Mass., for the best Estay on Juvenile Deliquency, and a prize of \$80 to Rev. J. V. Moore, Presbyterian Clergyman, of Richmond, Va.

End of the Ratirond War at Eric, &c.

It is reported that the ratirond companies have backed out and withdrawn their men, determining not to change the gauge at Eric for the present. The charge was to have been made to day, and the above report is doubted here.

Noah M. Lee, of Reading, Conn., was arreste at his residence, this morning, at 1 o'clock, by Sheriff Smith, charged with being the chief of the gang who have been passing counterfeit bills on the Saugatuck Bank for two weeks past. He was arrested on Saturday last, but managed to escape, and secrete himself in his own house, where he was discovered this morning.

Non Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Nov. 24—2 A. M.
There are no signs of the steamship Canada up to the
present moment. She is now fully due, with one week's

From Albany.

TOTAL WRECK OF A SCHOONER—SQUABBLES OF POLITICIANS, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

WASHINGT IN, NOV. 23, 1853.

The following despatch was received by the Ecening.

Journal this afternoon, from Buffalo:—"The new schoon or Sovereign of the Seas has gone ashore on a reef near Beaver Island. She has seven feet water in her hold. She cine. She was insured for \$3,000 in the National Protection, Saratoga, and \$3,000 in the Buffalo Mutual. The cargo consisted of pig iron, coal, and groceries, portions of which were insured in the Southern Matual, New

The free soil organ of this city grins horribly a ghastly smile at the meeting of the national democrats, which is to take place at the Metropolitan Hall this evening, and notices among the invited speakers the name of Hon. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, and styles him a "whig It labors with its usual zeal to make matters appear a

though the national democrats and "silver gray after noting, in its peculiarly sarcastic manner, several prominent members of the democratic party of this city, concludes with one of its original and highly flattering illusions to the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

From New Orleans.

LATER FROM HAVANA-CHOLERA ON SHIPBOARD, ETC NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22, 1853. The steamship Empire City reached her dock this at ernoon. Her dates from Havana are to the 18th inst but there is no news of importance.

The ship Blanche, arrived here from Liverpool, with four hundred emigrants, reports ten deaths from cholera The weather is quite warm and summer like

The steamships El Dorado, for Aspinwall, and Daniel Webster, for San Juan, Nicaragua, sailed this morning. From the South.

U. S. SENATOR FROM GEORGIA—THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. Вацимове, Nov. 23, 1853.

We have no mail to night south of Mobile. The resolution in the Georgia Senate, postponing the election of United States Senator to the next session

was carried by a vote of forty-nine to forty-five. All the whigs, and five Union democrats, voted for it. An excited debate occurred previous to its adoption. The Union republican members of the Legislature held a meeting and adopted resolutions to preserve their organization. The Baltimore City Council have and yet acted on the application for an endorsement of \$5,000,000 of bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Markets.

New Orleans, Nov. 22, 1853.

The sales of cotton on Menday were 7,500 bales, and too by they reach 8 000 bales, at full prices for the better qualities. Strict middling is queted at 9c. a 94c. Molasses has declined to 17c. for prime. Mess pork continues dull at \$12,75. Ohlo flour is selling at 35 40. Bacon has declined to 7c. for sides, 64c. for shoulders. Whiskey 25c.

New Orleans, Nov. 23, 1853.

The sales of cotten to day were 5,000 bales, at full prices for the finer grades. Operators are awaiting the Canada's news. The stock on hand is now 187,000 bales. Prime molasses is at 17c. Bacon, sides, 7c. Mess pork has declined to \$12,50. Ohio flour sells at \$6.40.

Chamiston, Nov. 23, 1853.

Sales of cotton to day 1,400 bales, at prices ranging from 84c a 101/2c. Prices are advancing under local speculation.

Cincinnati, Nov. 23, 1853.

speculation.

Cincinnati, Nov. 23, 1853.

Hogs are stsgrant and prices nominal. The quotation is \$4 50. Mess pork is at \$11 50 a \$11 75. Flour \$5 20.

Sight exchange on New York at 1 per cent pressum. The river is in fine order, and freights to New Orleans are quoted at 50c. for flour, and 65c. for pork.

Chewroo, Nov. 23, 1853.

Receip's during the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 4 000 bbls.; wheat 21,000 bushels. Wheat is firm and s'eady—Sales, 8,000 bushels Canadiao, at \$1 45. Freigh is are unsettled.

Beceipts since our last—Flour, 14,000 bbls; wheat, 24,000 bushels; corn, 21,000 do.; barley, 12,000 do. Flour is dull, dealers awaiting the steumer's news. Wheat steady and firm: sales 5 CCO bbls, at \$1 Tl for Ganesce. Corn—Sales were made of 8,000 bushels, in store, on private terms. Barley dull, at 80c, a \$000 c. for twe rowed. Oats have an improving tendency.

Vindication of Commodore Coe.
[From the Newark Daily Advertiser, Nov. 23.
LETTER FROM THE COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN
SQUALBON TO THE UNITED STATES CHARGE AT
BUENOS AYRES.

[From the Newark Daily Advertiser, Nov. 29.
LETTER FROM THE COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN SQUALRON TO THE UNITED STATES CHARGE AT BUENOS AYRES.

UNITED STATES SERP JAMESTOWN, Outer Roads of Beenos Ayres, June 24, 1853.

Str.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this instant, informing me of scandalous reports said to be current in the city, in relation to late occurrences.

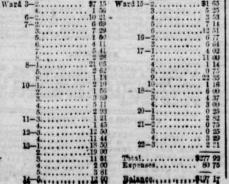
That the commander-inchief of the late bleckading squadron was deprired of his authority by a mutiny, as I was chiefally informed, or choos to change sides for good and similicant reasons, who eso many othors have set the example—not excepting the illustrious personage at the head of one of the parties—no doubt to the belilgerents, and their respective friends and partisans, and the 'quid nuncr,' it may be of some importance and I am not attended at any inlesheded that they may propagate.

Of the second allegation, I only k: ow that in the evening alluded to, an efficer of the late blockading squadron came to me with a message from his then Commander-inchief, requesting shelter and protection.

The officer stated that the officers and crews of all the vessels had unanimously determined to go over to the other party, became of allegad grievances and may breaches of promise on the part of General Urquiza, several of which be stated.

I had bean an observer in common with all others in the abip, of the movements of the different vessel composing the blockading squadron during the day, and abent m'd day I was informed that the crew of the "Correc." had that morning at quarters, declared an intention revolt, became of various griec goest and, cossequently, was not surprised at the application, which I granted at once, placing a boat at the disposal of a gentleman who had in all his intercourse with me been courteous, and who in misfortune assed for shelter. I should have doe the same for General Urquiza, had his troops revolted, or any one of his chiefs, had I been asked to afford them a temperary asylum on board this

The following sums were received at the polls at the ate election, toward erecting the National Monument,



## THANKSGIVING DAY.

Observance of the Day-Proclamations of the Governors of the Different States. To day has been designated by the Governor of New

York to be observed as the great annual Thanksgiving fee tival This State will not be alone in its observance, as the following twenty three States have appointed the name day, and in them it will also be duly celebrated:

New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York. New Jersey, Obio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Illinois, India na, Kentucky, Maryland, Alabama, North Carolina, Delaware, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida.

South Carolina and Maine have already held their Thanksgiving, the former on the 13th of October, and the latter on the 17th inst. The reason given by the Gover nor of Maine for not jeining the other States in appointing the 24th, was that he desired to give the citizens of Maine, residing in Massachusetts, an opportunity to visi their native State on the occasion of this annual festival, of the occasion at their own place of residence. Vermon will not celebrate her Thanksgiving until the secon Thursday in December, the 8th. We see also that the cities of Alexandria and Washington, in the District of Columbia, have joined the majority of States in appoint

Apropos of Thanksgiving celebrations, we take the fol lowing extract from a history of Coos county in New Hampshire, giving an idea of the way Thanksgiving was

Hampshire, giving an idea of the way Thanksgiving was observed in the olden time:

Early in the settlement of Coos, it so happened that the annual Thanksgiving was passed before intelligence of it arrived there; but soon after a Dr. White came up to visit his friends at Newbury, and brought with him a proclamation. This proclamation was read publicly on the Sabbath by Mr. Powers, and by him it was proposed that they should keep a Thanksgiving, notwithstanding the time specified by the Gevernor was passed, and he proposed the next Thursday. Upon this a member arose and gravely proposed that it might be deferred longer—"for," said he, "there is not a drop of molasses is the town, and we know how important it is to have molasses to keep Thanksgiving. By boya have gone to No. 4, and will be back, probably, by the first of next week, and they will bring molasses, and it had better be put off till next seek Thursday." It was unanimously agreed to; but the molasses not coming it was deferred another week and finally Thanksgiving was kept without molasses.

It may not be uninteresting to our readers to leok over

It may not be uninteresting to our readers to look over a number of extracts from some of the proclamations of as not inappropriate reading for the day. . The executive of our own State appears to have couched his in as few words as an official document could conveniently contain.

words as an official document could conveniently contain. Here it is:—

BY HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

I hereby appoint Thursday, the 24th instant, as a day of Thanksgiving for the people of the State of New York.

I recommend its suitable observance by such religious assemblages and forms of worship as our citizena may severally deem appropriate, so that we may, as a commonwealth, with united hearts, humbly and gratefully render thanks to our Father in heaven, for His benefits, and carnealty implore the continuance of His favor.

In witness whereof, I have herounto subscribed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the city of Albany, this 5th day of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty three.

By the Governor, H. W. DePuy, Private Secretary.

The following proclamation has also been issued by

The following proclamation has also been issued by Mayor Westervelt:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, }
November 21, 1853.

PROCLAMATION.

The Governor of this State baving set apart Thursday, the 24th inst, as a day of Thanksgiving, I recommend that the day be so observed by all classes, and that all citizens of every denomination units in giving thanks on that day to Almighty God for the numerous manifestations of his mercy to us during the past year.

Given under my hand and seal at the Mayor's office, on the day and year above written.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor.

The various offices connected with the City government

The various offices connected with the City governmen will not be open on Thursday, the 24th inst., for the trans-

The following is the notice of the officers of the na

The following is the notice of the omeses of the mational government:—

New York, November 22, 1853.

The Governor of the State of New York having appointed Thursday, 24th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, the Custon House will be opened from 2 to 10 o'clock A. M., on that day, for the entry and clearance of vessels.

HEMAN J REPRIELD, Collector.

J. ROMEYN BRODHEAD, Naval Officer.

JNO. COCHRANE, Surveyor.

BY JOHN H. CLIFFORD, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BY JOHN H. CLIFFORD, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

I do, with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint Thursday, the twenty-four h of November next, to be observed by the people of this Commonwealth, as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise

That notwithstanding our habitual presumption and self reliance, and our frequent forgetfulness of the great truth, that without Him we are nothing, and can do no thing, He has been pleased to continue to us the luestimable privileges of civil and religious freedom.

That in the gradious ordering of His Providence, by

etter life.

That it has pleased him to avert from those homes the

better life.

That it has pleased him to avert from those homes the invisible contagion which has visited so many other places in our land, to leave them desolate; and while our sympathies are awakened, and our supplications rise in behalf of our stricken countrymen, let us turn with devout thankrajiving to Him who has graciously spared ur from the "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon day."

That it has also pleased if in to reward abundantly the labors of our people, in all their varied spheres of usefulness; that they have been signally prospered in the field, the factory, the workshop, and upon the sea.

That the has as guided the national councils, and so regulated the actions of all those to whom places of public trust and responsibility have been committed, as to preserve to our beloved country the blessings of honorable peace, and of public security, annihet the agitations and uncertainties that have disturbed the internal and international relations of other States.

That he has given to our keeping, and made clear to our consciousness those precious principles of liberty which secure our own prosperity, and which are yet destined, by wisdom and prudence, to bless and elevate the people of all other lands.

That He still bounsificily favors all the institutions of religion and education, and every endowment of benerolence; and that we are permitted gratefully to witness the constant enlargement of the domains of knowledge, charity and art, which have ever made this Commen wealth the object of our love and pride.

BY CHARLES H. FEND, OF CONNECTICUT.

BY CHARLES H. POND, OF CONNECTICUT.

charity and art, which have ever made this Common wealth the object of our love and pride.

BY CHARLES H. PSND, OF CONNECTICUT.

I have thought proper, to appoint Thursday, the 24th day of November naxt, to be observed by all classes of persons in this State as a day of public Thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God.

I accordingly recommend to all the people to abstain from their ordinary employments on that day and with their pasts a and spiritual teachers to assemble at their resul pieces of public worship, and then and there, with revenantial grantude, recount the signal interpositions of a meroful God in behalf of our State and nation during the past year.

To ren' er thanks to Him that he has codered the seasons in such mercy, and nourished the fruits of the sarth, and paralited them to be gathered in such ample supplies, for man and beast; that the industry of the people has been so abundantly rewarded, that such general health has prevailed within our beders; and especially to entrest Him that all may be led to conform their lives to the perfect example of Jesus Christ, their Redeemer and Judge, who has promised to his followers a happy immortality.

And while thus presenting our devout thanks for these unmerited blessings, to effer up fervent supplications to almighty God that He will be pleased to forgive all our transgressions—that He will more powerfully shower down upon all the bestowments of His grace—that He will incline all our bearts to love, and obey His hely law, and lead the rich to remember the needy—that it will please Him to prosper agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry—that He will continue to bless the schools and colleges, and make them nurseries of learning, morality, and piety—that under the influence of benevolent and religious institutions, our mation may continue to be an eminent example of rational liberty, and soon become "that happy people where God is the Lord."

And likewise to ofer up to Almighty God sincere prayers that He will be specify t

the blighting scourge of pestilence, scattering death and sorro, wherever it went yet we have been happily preserved, from the ravages of epidemics within our borders. Peace, health and plenty; religious moral, industrial, scientifie and literary instruction; freedom, order, prosperity, and the benign influence of the gospel of Christ, are the common possessions of the people of New Hampshire, without an intervening element portentous of their interruption or a bridgment. These benefactions are sufficient incentives to a renewed ebservance of the day with increased fervor. God has been truly good to us and in return should have the best affections of our hearts.

By a people thus favored the emobiling sentiment of gratitude should find expression in public assemblies as well as in private households.

That the people of this State may have an opportunity to express in a collective manner their grateful acknowledgements to our Heavenly Father for the many inestimable favors they have received from Harbountiful hand during the past year, I do, with the advise of the Council, appoint Thursday, the twenty-fourth Chy of November next to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise throughout the State.

RY FRANCIS M. DIMOND, OF RHODE ISLAND.

ber next to be observed as a day of Tharksgiving and Praise throughout the State.

RY FRANCIS M. DIMOND, OF RHODE ISDAND.

I, Francis M. Dimond, Governor of the State of Rhods Island and Providence Plantations, issue this my proclamation, setting apart Thursday, the 24th day of November, 1853, as a day of public Thanksgiving to that Almighty Peing who rules the universe and presides over the councils of pations, and hath now crowned another year of our existence with the distinguished tokens of His providential goodness, and on that day, I recommend to the good people of this State, that refraining from all occupations incombitent with an honest and sincero gratitude to our Divine Benefactor they assemple and unite in their castemary mode of worsing, to give thanks to Almighty God, for the manifestations of His providence and grace to us as a ration and a State. And when we contemplate our estional ascroles let us be reminded in the words of the Father of his Country, that "No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men more than the people of the United States, and that every step by which they have advanced to the character of an incependent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency which calls for the return of pious gratitude along with two past seems to prassage." And let us not forget the distinguished manner in which these prophetic words have been distilled during the past year, in the devel-ping greatness and advancing prosperity of our common country.

BY WILLIAM BIGLER, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY WILLIAM BIGLER, OF PENNSYLTANIA.

A merciful and beneficent Providence has blessed our country during the year that has just passed. His excessing goodness calls for an earnest manifestation of our gratitude as a people.

A firm belief in the existence of God, and a just conception of the perfections of His nature—of His attributes of infinite wisdom and power—of His boundless munificence and mercy, lie at the foundation of true religion, and constitute the basis of that righteousness that exalteth a nation.

erce and mercy, lie at the foundation of true religion, and constitute the basis of that righteousness that exalteth a nation.

An humble acknowledgment of dependence on the overroling care of "that God who measureth the ocean in the bollow of His hand," whose will contrib the destiny of rations, and who yet condescends to feed the fowls of the sir, and cloths the tillies of the field, is an act of homage eminently becoming a people so peculiarly favored as we have been.

In our own commonwealth, the merciful care and boundless goodness of Providence, have been most strikingly manifested. We are under special obligations for His benificence and mercy. The people have not only been spared the afflictions of the plague and pestilence, but they have been blessed with an abundance of the choicest productions of the earth. The seasons have passed in their regular order. Whiter and Spring, and Summer, have come and gone, and Autumn is now; "seed time and harvest?" we have had, and the husbandman has rejoiced in the rich rewards of his toil. The valleys and hills, and plains, have given of their abundance, to make glad the hearts of the people.

The desolations of famine, which at present seem to threaten some of the nations of the Eastern continent as do the devastations of war, have thus been turned from this people, by the strong arm of His power.

"The pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon day"—whose ravages have sorely sfillieted the citizens of surrounding States—have not been permited to invade our favored commonwealth. It has pleased a merciful Providence to restrain the hand of the destroyer and bestow on Pennsylvania a season of health and unalleyed properity.

These manifold be sings are in the gift of God, and to Him our grateful acknowledgments should be devoutedly with the wishes of many good citizens. Under the solemn convisions of duty, and in conformity with the wishes of many good citizens. Undire mercing the contraction of the devoutedly with the wishes of man

made.
Under the solemn convistions of duty, and in conformity with the wishes of many good citizens, I, William Bigler, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 24th day of November next, as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise throughout the

a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise throughout the State.

BY GRONGE F. FORT, OF NEW JERSEY.

Whereas during the past year, the mercies and blessings of a gracious God have been poured forth in rich abundance throughout our favored land, calling upon us as a people for a fervent manifestation of our gratitude to Him as the author and dispenser of all good, a sincere acknowledgement of our dependence upon him for life, health, and prosperity—for peace, liberty, and a government of laws—for pure religion and the blessings of His grace—for the stability of our free institutions, and the continued enjoyment of our civil and religious rights.

For these manifold obligations to our Creator, Benefactor, and Redeemer, it becomes us, in humflity and in fear, in sincerity and in truth, to offer Him the thanks of our hearts and to "pay our yows unto the Lord in the presence of all his people."

I do, therefore, under a solemn conviction of duty, hereby set apart and appoint Thursday, the twenty furthed and Praise.

BY E. LOUIS LOWE, OF MARYLAND.

BY R. LOUIS LOWE, OF MARYLAND.

Whereas, it has been the practice of all Christian people to set apart days for public thanksgiving and prayer, as a national testimony to the goodness and mercy of Divine Providence—and whereas, it is the especial duty of those who have enjoyed His largest bounty, to manifest their gratitude and sense of dependence; and whereas the propie of this State have been, in a most signal manner, enriched with every temporal blessing which the heart of man can desire; and whereas also, in view of the unexampled happ ness and property, for so long a time exjoyed by the whole American Confederacy of States, under the wise and liberal form of government be queathed to them by a common ancestry, it has been deemed appropriate by the Governors of different States to set apart Thursday, the twenty-fourth of November next, as a day of simultaneous thanksgiving for past benefits, and of prayer for the bountiful continuance of the same, throughout the Union:

Now, therefore, I Enoch Louis Lowe, Governor of the State of Maryland, do designate and set apart Thursday, the 24th day of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, to be kept and observed by the good people of the State of Maryland.

BY WILLIAM MEDILL, OF OHIO.

to Almighty God, to be kept and observed by the good people of the State of Maryand.

BY WILLIAM MEDILL, OF ORIO.

Now, therefere, I, William Medill, Governor of the State of Ohie, in obsidence to resolution, do, by these presents, set apart and designate the last Thursday in November next, being the 24th day of said mouth, to be observed as a cay of Thankegiving and Prayer, throughout this State.

Another year is drawing to a close. The people of Onio have been laid under peculiar obligations. "Seed time and harvent" appeared in due season; the earth has yield et an increased abundance, and labor and industry have been crowned with more than their accustomed reward. No fatal securge, or civil discore, has intervened to excite alaim, or retard the progress of our prosperity. An unassual degree of health has prevailed, and peace order and tranquility reign throughout cut borders.

It is eminently becoming an intelligent and Ctristian people to turn their minus towards the source of all these blessings, to acknowledge their dependence on His goodness and mercy, and to express, in some suitable and appropriate manner, the grateful emotions of their hearts.

I would, therefore most respectfully, but earnestly, recumend to the good people of Ohie, that, laying aside their ordinary occupations, and retraining from every employment that is increasistent with the exercise of religious observances, and a sincere discharge of the important and sacred Cuty suggested in the resolution referred to, they assemble in their usual places of public worship, on the day aforesaid, and give thanks to Almichty God, the Creator and Raher of all things, for these and the nay other manifestations of flis Pravidence, with which, as a nation State, and people, we have been so eminently favored.

as a nation State, and people, we have been so eminently favored.

BY H. W. COLLIER, OF ALABAMA.

Whereas it has been beretofore agreed by a large majority in tot all the Governors of the States of the Union that it should be annually recommended to the people of their respective States, by the executive authority thersof, to observe the last Thursday of November as a day of Trank giving to God for the blessings and mercles of the year.

Concurring most cordially in the propriety of this arrangement, I do therefore respectfully recommend to the people of Alabama suitably to observe Thursday, the cur Center and beneficent Preserver for having caused the earth to yield its fruits commensurate to the labor of the busbandman, and relieved us from all apprehension of famine.

As our own State and several of her sisters have been

the busbandman and relieved us from all apprehension of famine.

As our own State and several of her sisters have been visited with pestilence that has done the work of death with to rearing hand, in order to remind us that the Judge of all the earth has supreme dominion, and requires the adoration of the heart, let us, while we are rendering to Him our thanks for his goodness, examine ourselves with becoming humility—confess our sins, and with sincero repentance pray to him to enable us practically to exhibit the great truth, that "Right-ousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people."

I do therefore advise that on the day designated religiour services be perforned in all places of public worship throughout the State, with such appropriate observances as are usual on such occasions.

BY ANDREW PARSONS, OF MICHIGAN.

It has been a custom long established in this and other States for the executive to recommend a day in each year of public Thanksgiring. In pursanace of that time-honors and cherished usage, I do hereby recommend Thursdey, the 24th day of November, of this year, to be set spart for that purpose.

At no period in the kistory of our State or nation has our course in the way of presperity been more rapid than during the past year.

The blessings of a kind Providence have been scattered rlong our pathway as "with a wasteful hand," and still its thickly around us.

Within the borders of our State no desolating scourge has extered; general health has everywhere prevailed; every branch of industry has net with uncommon success.

All classes of our people have had abundant reason to be prosperous and happy.

In view of these gratifying facts, who cannot feel that it may be a great pleasure on that day to lay aside as much as possible all our secular vocations, and in a suitable manner express our humble feeling of gratifuds, thanksgiving and praise to film who has bestowed these blessings and created us with the privilege of enjoying them as we pass on our journey through life!

BY L. W. POWELL ON PROSPRICE.

them as we pass on our journey through life?

BY L. W. POWELL, OF KENTUCKY.

Liss a custom, eminently besitting a free and Christian people, to set apart annually, by public authority, a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, as a public recognition of the great and manifold blessings which a beneficent Providence has bestowed upon us.

Our people have enjoyed during the present year civil, political and religious freedom in their fullest extent. The bonds which until this commonwealth in giorious confedgacy with sister commonwealths, have been preserved in their purity and offength. The bonor, dignity and integrity of our country has been maintained untarnished, and the glorious example of our free institutions has been extended among the nations of the earth. The public peace has been preserved—we have been exempt from internal striffs and foreign war—our people have been, generally in the enjoyment of amound health. The postilence that has so serely afflicted the people of some of out sister States has not made its appearance among as—they had our warmest sympaties in their severs affliction, and we have reason, with thankful hearts, to rejoice with them that the pestilence has at longth almost entirely disappeared from their borders.

The labor of it e husbandman has been rewarded with a fich and pleutiful harvest. The fruits of the earth have been given us in the greatest abundance and profusion. All the branches of industry lave been preeminently prosperors, and labor has been amply rewarded—our educational interest has been protected and extended—physical, intellectual and moral improvement has been promoted among our people.

Preming it proper, therefore that public and universal demonstration should be made of our gratitude to all mighty God for blessings so various and so beauticent.

I Lazanus W. Powell, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby recommend the people of Kentucky for how the public and universal demonstration should be made of our gratitude to all mighty God for blessings so various

whereas it has pleased Almighty God to continue to the people of our State the bounty of His Providence through another year. He has preserved to us, unimpaired, our sich inheritance of civil and religious freedom—has kept us from war without and tunult within—has gnared us from yearlience and famine—has caused the genial alternations of sunshine and shower to fail, in their season, upon the broad acres of our land; thus dilling our howes and storehouses with abun lant provision for man and beast, and has required the hand of toil and industry in every department with a rich and full reward; for all of which it becomes us as people to return our thanks to Him who is the author and dispease of all good. Under a solemn conviction of these truths, and in conformity with a commendable usage in this and other of our sister States, I do, therefore, designate and set apart Thursday, the 24th day of November instant, to be observed as a day of Thachsgiving and Fraver, and I do entertly invite all the prope of the State to its devout and religious observence as such. BY ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

ermerly invite all the prope of the State to its devout and religieus observance as such.

BY HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA.

As dependence on God sagge to the duty of prayer, so the bestowal of flis mercies should prompt to p mise; and as States are as dependent as indivisuals, these duties are alike obligatory on them. Georgia, in common with our happy country, has shared liberally the bounties of a benign Providence. He has filled ur barns with plenty; He has preserved us from postilence and the sword; He has blessed our lard with general prosperity;

Therefore I, Herschel V. Jekason, do issue this, my proclamation, appointing Thursday, the 24th instant, as a day of Thanks, Iving, and request all religious denominations in the State to assemble in their respective piaces of serving, to acknowledge with devoat gratitude, the remitod blessings of God, and to impire the continuance of His mercles upon the State and country.

By STERLING PRICE, OF MISCOURI.

It is be the secenary and proper on stated occasions for nations as well as individuals, to give a proper manifestation of gratitude and thansfulness to the Giver of all blessings, for His superinteroling control, and for the sunitiplied enjoyments which His creatures are continually receiving at His hands.

As a people we have been pscullarly favored with the rich blessings of peace, health, and unbounded presperity, all inestimable gift, and vandassfed to but fise of the stiens of themsfulness and project the last Thursday of the present month being the 24th day of Novem her, to be observed as a day of Frayer and Thanksgiving throughout the State of Missouri, to shandon their usual pursuits, and meet together at their respective places of worship, and offer their thanks to Almighty God for his manifold blessings and mercies to us bettin dividually and collectively.

By Leonard J. Farwell, OF Wisconsin, is the

BY LEGNARD J. PARWELL, OF WISCONSIN. shortest on record. Divested of the seal of the State, the

shortest on record. Divested of the scal of the State, the following is all it contains:—

It is hereby recommended that Thursday, the 24th of November, instant, be observed in the State, as a day of Thanksgiving.

BY MAYOR JOHN W. MAURY, OF WASHINGTON CITY. Now, therefore, in compliance with request, I do leveby set apart Thursday, the 24th day of November instant, to be observed in this city as a day of general Thurskaylving and Praise to Almighty God; and recommend that all secular employment be suspended during the day, that all the ministers of religion and all citizens may assemble in their respective places of worship, to offer up their gratitude and praise to our heavenly Father for the mercies which He has vouchased to us during the past year, and for the general prosperity and happiness which pervades our land, and to ask a continuance of these blearings, and that he would infuse into our heaves the principles of his divine law, and that the practice of our lives may illustrate its saving truths.

## Trial of John Doscher for the Murder of Patrick McNulty. COURT OF OYER AND TREMINER. Before Hon. Judge Edwards.

Nov. 23.-This case was resumed this morning.-Mr Smith, in summing up for the defence, contended that this was a case of justifiable homicide. The defend-ant was quietly and peaceably engaged in his business on ant war quietly and peaceably engaged in his business on Sunday night at a late hour; but even if his house had been the most disorderly in the world, the outrage committed by the perty who entered it would not be in the slightest degree mitigated. With the character of the prisoner the law had nothing to do; but it protects all alike. The statute says that homicide is justifiable when committed by any person in either of the following cases: When resisting any attempt to murder such person, or to commit a felony upon him, or her, in his or her dwelling house in which such person shall be, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony. To party, among whom was the decased, were a gang of drunken rowdies, going about on Sunday from pice to place, and striking on every visit. It was shown in evidence that they were in possentin of pisfols before they came to the prisoner's house. The barkeeper wat delicater' about allowing them to have anything to drink became it was evident to him that they were dangerous 'delicate' about allowing them to have anything to drink became it was evident to him that they were daugerous by excited. The learned counted reviewed at great length the evidence of Shirr and others, and attempted to show partiality towards the decessed:

The Institet Atterner followed very briefly.

The Court then charged the Jury.

The Court then charged the Jury.

Gentlemen of the Jury.—The prisoner at the bar is indicate for the come of murrer. The public prosession.

The Court then charged the Jury.

Gentlemen of the Jury.—The prisoner at the ber is in clistes for the crime of mureer. The public prosecutor, however, in the discharge of his daty has not considered it necessary to present the care to you as a case of mureer, but you have notwithstanding, the right to find the prisoner guilty of murder, if you believe him to be so, or of any degree of he miside less than that of murder. Although, gentlemen, it is not necessary for me to present this case in reference to the law of murder, still I have thought it expedient that I should refer you to the statutes defining murder. That species of homicide which is called murder. I find to be killing a human being, when perpetrated with a premeditated design to effect death. The other definition is where it is perpetrated by any act regardless of consequences, although without any premeditated design to effect the dea hof any particular in dividual. Under the first subdivision it is always necessary for the jury to find that the party, at the time he cummitted the act, had a rettled fixed intention and purpose to kill. The second subdivision applies to a case where the person accused, from mere wactomers, shoots into a crawd, regardless of human life, under circumstances evincing depravity of mind, which, in the eye of the law, makes a man equally culpable as when one has a presectiated intention to kill a particular individual, it is not contended that this case owness under either of these subdivisions of the statute. The other definitions to which I will call your attention are those of mustanghter in the second dayre, the party must either be engaged in an attempt made by such other person to commit any felony, or any other unlawful act, or after such attempt shall have failed. In this case, the party must either be engaged in an attempt made by such other person to commit any felony, or any other unlawful act, or after such attempt shall have failed. In this case, the party must either be engaged in an attempt made by such ot

be the hilling of a human being, in the heat of possess, with a dangerous was poo, in any case except wherein the lilling of another is herein declared to be justifiable of another is herein declared to be justifiable of another is necessary of passion that he is considered incapable of forming a deliberate design to kill; and if, under these circumstances, he kills by a dangerous waspen, he will be guilty of mansham there in the third degree. The other definition as a season of the considered incapable of forming a deliberate design to their degree. The other definition of the heat of the part of the case of the parce of the accused or his wife, or if it be a female, of her humand, cild, mistress, or servact, where of the parcy himself, or of his or her humand, wife, parcet, child, mistress, or servact, and the include a her is a seasonable ground to apprehend an intent to commit be committed either in the defence of the party himself, or of his or her humband, wife, parcet, child, mistress, or servact. It does not include a her her is a seasonable ground to apprehend and the her is a seasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or personal injury. It is not sufficient that the party may apprehend such a design; he must have reasonable ground for the apprehension—and the first of the party himself, and the party may apprehensiate and injury, not merely that injury which acts from a sight assential or chart is made at a price assistance at it is not a seasonable ground for the apprehension—and the seasonable ground for the apprehension and the seasonable ground for the parties of them the seasonable ground for the parties of them

bar there "pened a drawer that was behind the counter and took out a pistol and discharged it. The proof was, that there were two or three more discharges heard, and the inference would be that the others had one. Is there may such proof? Herman Doscher says the pair were taken from his premises, and one of the witnesses on the part of the protecution says that the pistols were taken away by one of the party. The question, then, is, whether these instols were lended or declaraged. The testimony which was relied upon on the part of the defence was to show that one of these pistols was discharged? The evidence of Catherine Peters shows that the pistol at the bar could not have wounded her. If you came to this conclusion, of course you have reasonable grounds of belief that another pistol must have been discharged at that time. But the only circumstances upon which you came rely, are, first, the fact that one of the barrels of one of the pistols of Herman Doscher was loaded, and that there must have been another pistol discharged on that there must have been another pistol discharged on that there is another circumstance, to which I have not altuded, and that is the teatimeny given by the witness John Waiters. He says that when this scene of confusion was going on, a pistol was pointed at him; and one of the parties said something about tailling him, although it seemed to have been said from mere wattonness, and with a design of alarming him. This statement presents substantially the scene which took place on the premises of the prisoner at the bar, on the 18th of June; and certainly, it must strike you, in the dirst place, that it is extraordinary that a seem like this courted in a civilized community alter that we have in the scenarios of the prisoner at the bar. There is another fact which it is melancholy to reflect upon, and that is, that there is a class of men in this city engaged in anocaupation which readers it receisary? If them to carry firearm with them, they for the sarties of present of the fact of t

o'clock.

Marine Affairs.

Stocks-ful Whalmal.—The whaling ship Sheffield, from the Ochotek sea on the 24th July, is reported at the Sandwich Islands, Sept. 9. She had been thirty six months on the voyage, and had taken 7,000 bbls oil and 115,000 bbs. bone. She had 8,000 bbls. oil and 60,000 lbs. bone on board, having shipped and sold the rest of her catch at Sydney and Horg Kong. She took 1,600 bbls. of oil the press at season, and left the ground, early because she had no more casks to fill. At that time the whaling fleet was doing as well as in the preceding season.

Haunor or Repure.—A project is on foot be construct a barbor in Block Island, which is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, twenty miles northeast of Montauk Point. There is on this Island a remarkable salt pond or lake, covering an area of about 2000 acres, with a depth of ten to twenty fathoms of water. This is separated from the ocean by a strip of land or sandy shore, about tea rods wide, acress which it is propeed to cut a channel.

## The United States revenue outer Jefferson Pavis, Pease, from New York, has put in here in distress, dispassed.